

# COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

Vol. 79.—No. 9.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 2ND, 1833.

[Price 1s. 2d.]



## THE PARLIAMENT.

London, 28. Feb., 1833.

THE chief thing that I shall be able to do in this present *Register*, is to communicate to my readers information which will be necessary for them, with regard to the part which *they ought to act* in this present state of things: which state of things, they will please to observe, clearly, in my opinion, indicates that *total breaking-up of the system*, which I have always, for many years past, foreseen and foretold, as the necessary winding-up of that course of proceeding which I have always constantly opposed. There is now no man to be found who will venture to say that he believes that this system can last eighteen months longer. Therefore let the people be prepared, and let us have the change a peaceable one, if we possibly can.

If the whole of the people of England, or one delegate from every parish in England and Scotland, could come up and see the inside of the House of Commons, and observe its goings on for only one week, he would say, "This thing must be changed somehow or another;" and, if he were to carry home a true description, and to speak of it openly in his parish, the whole of the island would be of the same opinion at once.

To give a description of the scene is extremely difficult, but it is nevertheless necessary; because, without my doing it, my readers cannot judge what they themselves ought to do; how they themselves ought to act, in order that their due and lawful influence

may be felt. In the first place, *the House itself* is to be spoken of. I have gone down early in the morning, and have taken a hasty measurement of it: and my opinion is, that, if the whole of the area were cleared of benches, of the table, of the Speaker's chair, and of everything else, there is not a *foot and a half square* for each of the six hundred and fifty-eight men to stand upon. The length of a bench does not, I believe, allow to each man fifteen inches. Last night, when a call of the House brought in rather less than 400 persons, every bench was crowded; there was a standing crowd behind and all about the Speaker's chair, and a crowd of 43 persons, as nearly as I could count them, standing upon the floor; and leaving, in the whole House, only one bare piece of floor, about 17 feet by 13. I am satisfied that the 658 members cannot be in the House, without close packing upon all the benches, without filling all the little avenues, and without covering the whole of the floor by persons standing upright. To move from your seat to go out of the House, no matter for what cause, no matter how pressing the necessity, upon an average, a hundred persons must be disturbed. Moving out of the pit in the midst of a theatre is nothing compared to it. With regard to the MOTIVES which have led to the continuing in use of a place like this, this is not a proper place for me to speak of those motives, though I can perceive them very clearly; and though I shall not fail to state them at a proper time and in a proper place; and though my readers will be perfectly satisfied that the motives cannot be those of economy, when we see every petty Minister lodged in a palace, and when we have seen 34,000*l.* spent upon the carved-work of one single gateway. But while I, for the present, omit to describe the very obvious motive, I shall not scruple to describe the effects of persevering in the use of this sort of

*hole*, which, as my readers pretty generally know, was originally a royal chapel, attached to the palace at Westminster, dedicated to St. Stephen; and it is very curious, that where the high altar stood, there now stands the Speaker's chair.

The effects of this want of room are many, and most detrimental to the proceedings of this assembly, of which I am now a member. The confusion which arises out of it, beggars all description. The business is retarded by it; the crowds about the Speaker's chair, while the private bills are going on; the everlasting trampling backward and forward on the floor; the interruption which men give to one another, in spite of their desire to avoid it; the calls of "order, order," incessantly recurring; all these absolutely distract men's minds, and render it impossible for them to do that which it is their duty to do, and which they wish to do. The House necessarily thus becomes a place for doing little business, and that little not well. An Englishman would blush, were he to see the House of Assembly of one of the states of America, not to mention that of the Congress of the United States. The state of Connecticut, the whole of the population of which consisted, in the year 1810, of no more than *two hundred and sixty-one thousand nine hundred and forty-two persons*, has a house for the legislative assembly to meet in six times as large as that which we meet in. The arrangement of the space is so contrived, that no member, and no person ever crosses the floor, or even steps his foot upon the floor while the Speaker is in his chair. The benches are built in a horse-shoe form; the Speaker's chair occupies the space, which the horse-shoe does not fill up, and the clerks of the house are seated at a table before him. Every member comes to his seat from an opening in the out-side part of the horse-shoe. His seat is always the same seat, and he comes to it, and goes from it, without interrupting any other member. If he have anything to present to the Speaker, he goes out and comes round to one or the other side of

the Speaker's chair; and, if necessary comes to the table, by the opening which is left at the one end of the horse-shoe or the other. Every member has a little desk fixed before him, in his lodge, as it may be called, for the purpose of locking up papers, or for the purpose of writing on. When the clock strikes, the Speaker takes the chair; he then calls over the names of the member of the house; and having done this, the house proceeds to business. All is regularity; all is decorum; all seems to say that the business of the persons present is of great importance; No "Hear, hear, hear." No "oh, oh, oh;" No "loud laughs;" and, while a member is *speaking* no member moves from his seat, unless upon some pressing necessity; and then he does it, in the most silent, and least observed manner that he can possibly adopt. The galleries for strangers are spacious, and are so contrived that people can sit, and go in and out, without disturbing one another. I believe that it never has happened, to any one of the assemblies of America, that the gallery has been ordered to be closed on any occasion whatsoever. Then with regard to the *taking of the divisions*: no noise, no hubbub; no turning of a part of the members out of the house, and keeping another part in; no ludicrous *telling with wands*. The clerk has the names of the members written in a book in alphabetical order. He begins with A and goes on to Z; calls out the name of the member, who answers "AYE" or "No," and makes the mark against his name accordingly. He then adds them up, and the Speaker declares the majority and minority, which thus stand recorded in the books of the house; and, I believe, it is the invariable rule not only in the Congress, but in all the state governments, that if any member propose, and another member second, a motion, that the *AYES* and *NOES* be printed and published, it is done.

Now, why are we not thus accommodated? When I reflect on what I have seen in America; when I reflect on the respectful manner in which the mem-



bers of these assemblies treat their Speaker; on their implicit obedience to him, when it is necessary for him to exert his authority; in the sober, the serious, the tranquil manner in which every thing is done, even in the midst of the most angry discussions, and the most bitter party animosities; I cannot look at the present scenes in the House of Commons, without astonishment, to say nothing of the shame, which that scene never fails to excite in my mind. It is impossible for our Speaker to act with dignity, if he would. From his talents, his manner, his person and altogether, he is as much calculated to be surrounded with dignified appearance as any man can be; but, if my readers could see him in his chair, with two or three at a time poking forward to whisper him and tease him about something or another; and that, too, in the midst of a debate; carrying bits of paper to him, with a pen and some ink in it, for him to write something; pulling him from side to side; if they could see this, they would certainly admire his patient endurance of it, but they would certainly blush for their country, if they had ever seen the manner in which the members treat the Speaker of a little house of assembly in America, where a member would no more think of going up to the chair of the Speaker during the sitting of the House, unless in a formal manner, in the discharge of some legislative function, than he would think of shooting that Speaker through the head. Another thing is, that, in those assemblies, when two or more members rise together, in order to speak, the Speaker having called upon the one that first catches his eye, calls upon the next, as soon as that speaker has done; a rule perfectly reasonable; because otherwise, either from intention, or from accident, a member very well qualified to state something very important, might never be allowed to speak at all.

Now, why are *we* not accommodated in this way? Why are we squeezed into so small a space that it is absolutely impossible that there should be calm and regular discussion even from

that circumstance alone? Why do we live in this hubbub; why are we exposed to all these inconveniences; why are 658 of us crammed into a space that allows to each of us no more than a foot-and-a-half square, while, at the same time, each of the servants of the King, whom *we* pay, has a palace to live in; and more unoccupied space in that palace than the little hole into which we are all crammed, to make the laws by which this great kingdom is governed? A MOTIVE there must be for this: that motive will occur to the minds of a very great part of my readers; but that motive I do not think it proper to describe in this place. That the motive is not to *spare the purses* of this heavily burdened people, who can doubt, when they look at the MILLIONS which have been expended on palaces within these very few years; when they look at the pullings down, and the buildings up, and the *pullings down again*, before the thing built has been used; when they see all manner of conveniences, even extending to eastern luxury, tables, bureaux, eastern chairs, sofas, all sorts of things, provided in the most expensive style, for even clerks in the offices, to use or to loll about upon. When they see these, and reflect that they are paid for out of the public money, and see us crammed into this little *hole*, squeezing one another, treading upon each other's toes, running about to get a seat; going to the *hole* at seven o'clock in the mornings, as I do, to stick a bit of paper with my name on it, on a bench, to indicate that I mean to sit there for that day; and then see us routed out of those places again, after a division has taken place, and see us running and scrambling for a seat, in just the same manner as people do when they are let into a dining-room at a public dinner at the Crown and Anchor or elsewhere; when the people see all this; when they see their representatives treated thus, and reflect, at the same time, on the sofas of the clerks in the offices, they must know that there is a MOTIVE for it; and, though they may be unacquainted with the motive, I much question if they will come to a determination that

that motive is likely to be the promotion of their interests.

Owing, in some measure, to this merely local circumstance, it has been found impossible to adhere to the ancient usages of Parliament. The business cannot get on in this state of cramped-up confusion. Since I wrote the last paragraph, I have been in the House of Commons (this being Thursday, the 28. of February); and, while petition after petition was being read, spoken on, and being brought up; while the Speaker was putting question after question, and deciding on the majorities on those questions, I actually counted at one time eleven gentlemen standing in a crowd on one side of his chair, and seven on the other side, standing each with a pen and bit of paper in his hand, watching the moment when the forms of proceeding would allow him to sit down, in order to get him to sign the paper, to authorise them to bring their friends in, and place them under the gallery in the House. It is a state of rest to him, when a long debate begins. It is impossible, in such a state of things, that there can be anything like calm deliberation. The crowding, the squeezing, the mutual annoyance that members give to each other; the disagreeableness of the situation altogether is so great, and especially the difficulty of moving out of the House without giving a sort of a general disturbance; these are all so great, that many gentlemen can hardly venture to take their seats. To take your seat in that House, and to sit as constantly as you ought to do, requires, in the present state of things, not only perfect health, but great bodily strength; and it is not always that the wisest heads are placed upon the shoulders of the strongest bodies. I know pretty well what a regiment of soldiers is: and I never saw one, the private men of which would have been able to undergo a regular and constant attendance in that House, constructed as it now is, and annoying as every man's situation is. For my own part, I find very little inconvenience, compared with what others must experience. I live within four

hundred yards of my seat in the House; I can come away, and return, with very little inconvenience; my habits are such as to keep me always in good health: I never dine out: I know nothing of feasting of any sort; I have nothing to annoy me: I have a great pleasure in performing my duty: I have sensible constituents: I have a colleague who is as punctual as the clock; and, which is a very great thing, the perfect confidence which our constituents have in us prevents them from making applications to occupy any part of our time, or demand any part of our cares. How different must it be with a very large portion of the members! They do not attend; or, at least, they frequently do not; not, I am persuaded, so much from the want of inclination as from the real want of ability to attend. If the House were constructed, and if the regulations were such as those in America, which I have mentioned above, almost every man would be present on almost every day. If you miss the moment, you have no seat; and some men must have a seat, or they must go away.

Again I say there must be a MOTIVE for this: and the evil is to be cured only by a general application of the people in the regular mode of petitioning, each petition containing, in respectful words, a prayer that their representatives may be better accommodated; and that, too, with as little delay as possible. There needs *no new building*. The building which was made for a King's palace, at the west end of St. James's-park, is just the thing. One side for the Lords, and the other for the Commons. There are coach-house, stables, waiting-rooms, and rooms enough for committees, for half the legislatures in the world. I mentioned this to a member of the House of Commons the spring before last. He was decidedly of opinion that it was a proper proposition to be made; but, upon inquiry, he found that it was still intended that it should be a *royal palace*. Now, if that were the King's fancy, there is St. James's palace, which, with a very little alteration,

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would do perfectly well. The King cannot want them both, unless one were disrespectful enough to entertain the supposition that his taste was like that of the sailor; who, having his pockets full of prize-money, hired one post-chaise for himself, and another for his hat. In short, the King does not want it; he cannot want it; and, even if he has talked about having it for a palace, there would need nothing but the advice of a wise Minister, who was sensible enough to make himself respected by him; there would need nothing but this, to induce him to give it up, and thereby merit and obtain the thanks and the attachment of his people. That people cannot help knowing; they do know, and they do say, that there is a palace at Brighton, a palace at St. James's, a palace at Kensington, a palace at Kew, and they remember one palace built there, and pulled down there, within a very few years; another palace at Hampton Court, sufficient for the greatest King that ever reigned in the world, which the King hardly ever sees, and which is divided out into apartments for divers families of the aristocracy, who live there both rent-free and tax-free, which is the case also at Kensington in great part. They know that there is another palace at Windsor; and, while they know all this, they know that their own representatives are crammed into a *hole*, hardly sufficient to hold a club of "*odd fellows*," and infinitely inferior to such a club-room, in point of accommodations and convenience.

I have not yet taken an actual measurement of the length of the bench, and of the area of the floor; but I will do that, and I will publish the result of my examination; and then I will leave the people of the whole kingdom to say whether their representatives ought to be thus treated, while the clerks in the offices are lodged in places worthy of the name of palaces. Reason, common decency, common regard for the people, demand that some alteration in this respect take place, and that right speedily. I have observed upon the commodiousness of the houses of legis-

lature in America. The contrast is very striking; but the contrast is striking too in another respect; for, while every thing seems to be done to dignify these legislative bodies, very little is done for the executive officers of the state. You see a grand and fine House of Assembly, and you see the chief magistrate, living at a very common-place house in a street of a town, owned or rented by himself. I never was at the city of Washington: there they have a house for the President; but it is the house of the Congress, which is the grand affair. When the Congress sat at Philadelphia, its place of meeting was the state-house; a magnificent and most commodious building, while the President Washington lived at a corner house in Market-street, not a great deal more roomy or better house than that in which I now live in in Westminster; and a house very far inferior to those of two or three hundred merchants of that city; he having no country house either, as the greater part of these merchants had. I do not say that I wish to see the Sovereign of this kingdom living in the manner that Washington did; but I can truly say that I wish he may be always as much revered as Washington was, and that his sway may always be as much respected. I do not say that the trappings of royalty ought to be laid wholly aside: I am not so very keen after the improvements of the age: I am not in such haste to rub off the rust of antiquity; but I am very much for causing the people to believe (and they will not believe it, till they see it) that they, out of whose labour so much is taken, are not entirely overlooked, when respect is to be shown. As things now stand, they appear to be wholly overlooked; and besides this, it is impossible that due attention should be paid to their interests, while the evil, which I have here mentioned, shall remain unremoved.

I observed last week on the little nice progress which we have made in the way of revolution, by first dropping the custom, of two hundred years standing, of appointing a *grand committee of grievances*, and a *grand committee of*

*courts of justice*, besides others of very great importance. This was one step. It was produced by me ; because I suggested that these committees should be *realities*, and not mere matters of form. Rather than make them realities, it was chosen to drop them. Next, *the receiving of petitions* was said to interrupt the "*public business*" of the House. Just as if the receiving of petitions, and attending to them, were not the great "*public business*" of the House ! Just as if the passing of court-martial-bills, and the voting of money, were the public business of the House ; and attending to the grievances of the people not its public business. However, an order was made to have a sort of petty session in the middle of the day, for the purpose of receiving petitions ; and it was proposed by Sir Robert Peel, Colonel Davies, and some others, that the chairman of the ways and means should preside at this petty session, instead of the Speaker ; so that, as there is *no House* without the Speaker in the chair, the petitions would never have been presented to the House. If this had been adopted, I, for my part, should have sent back all the petitions that I had ; for I never would have presented them to a nondescript assembly like this. This was "*too bad*," as old bawling Liverpool said in the case of Londonderry's claim, and which was, I verily believe, the only just and sensible thing he ever said in his life. This, therefore, was not adopted ; and we take the Speaker, and bother him, and harass him, from twelve o'clock to three, in order to prepare him for a fresh set to take him up, and work him again from five till midnight ; and there he sits (except when compelled to stand up to call us to order), "*like Patience on a monument smiling at Grief*." I have looked at him several times, and have calmly weighed the matter in my mind, whether I would endure for the rest of my life what he has to endure, or leap into the life to come at once by the assistance of a halter. Endure it I could not, I am sure, for any length of time. *Labour ! My God !* what is any labour compared to that ? My readers heard

my melancholy wailings at being obliged to sit still four hours and a half to hear speeches at Birmingham, though the speeches were good, and though I had the hopes every minute of hearing myself talk in turn. What, then, would be my sufferings if I had to sit twelve hours out of the twenty-four, and hear others talk, and have my own tongue tied all the time ! When Sir John Mitford was Speaker, I remember that they said of him, that he had supposed the office of *Speaker* meant that he should have *all the talk to himself*. He had the great talker of all talkers, Pitt, to deal with, and Pitt found him so troublesome that he very soon got him out of his chair, and packed him off to Ireland, where he found talkers quite equal to himself. Mitford was an old crown lawyer, to the running of whose clocks there is absolutely no end. He used to be everlastingly interfering with the speech-makers, and to get into disquisitions upon *points of law*. We are not troubled in that way now ; and really the only sufferer in the present case is the Speaker himself, as far as relates to the mere matter of talking.

The petty session leaves off at three o'clock ; and if anybody is in the midst of a speech upon a petition at that time, he must stop. Then at *five* on goes the work of petition-receiving again for an hour or so ; at least this is the case when there is a ballot for elections. That has been the case to-day.

This is quite a new affair ; and next there is another very new thing : namely, a committee is now appointed to consist of eleven members, who are to have all petitions referred to them (except for private bills) ; they are, to classify the petitions ; they are from time to time, to report upon their contents ; and they are to order, *whether the petitions shall be printed or not* ; or whether *part of them* shall be printed or not. Thus this committee has the power to represent the contents of the petitions in that light in which the petitions may appear to them. The reader will see of what vast importance this is. He will see what a tremendous power is here delegated. He will observe that



this committee has been selected by the Ministers, and he will read with attention their names as follows :

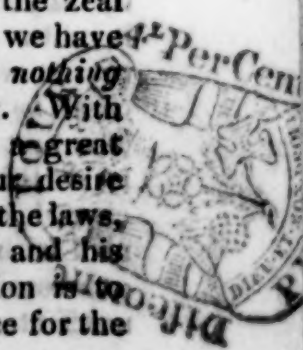
Sir Robert Peel  
Sir Edward Knatchbull  
Mr. George William Wood  
Sir Robert Inglis  
Sir Richard Vyvyan  
Mr. Littleton  
Colonel Davies  
Mr. James Oswald  
Mr. Clay  
Mr. O'Connell  
Mr. Hume.

I desire the reader to look well at this committee; to consider well what they are empowered to do, and then to remember that they were selected by the Ministers, and moved for by Lord Althorp. Then, observe, that the Speaker is, in this petitioning parliament, to take the chair as soon as there shall be *twenty* members present; and not *forty*, as in all other cases. It is a scandalous thing to be sure, that it should be supposed possible for the case to arise, when *forty* should not be present out of 658. But *twenty* is worse than *forty*; and it shows what sort of a session this was expected to be; and it shows what sort of a House was expected to be formed for the receiving of the people's complaints. If twenty members be not present at a quarter past twelve, the Speaker is to adjourn the House.

Now, leaving the reader to form his own judgment as to the real design of all this, I repeat what I said last week; namely, that we must endeavour to make the most of this petty session. We may if we will; and, if the evening papers do their duty, very soon make this the more important session of the two. There is time enough for three or four good speeches; speeches to pretty empty benches perhaps, but that would be of very little consequence if the evening papers do their duty; and the specimen which the *True Sun* has given us of the first "petty session" debate, leads me to hope that this will be the case. It will be an inducement for all the people in the country to take the evening, instead of the morning papers;

for, we shall know how to *anticipate the work that is coming on* in the evening. For instance, I have seven or eight petitions to present to-morrow, against the bill for substituting courts-martial, instead of judges and juries. One must talk upon these petitions, and one may notice that which has been said to-night upon the other side. In short, if the evening papers do their duty, again I say, that Lord Althorp will find his "*experiment*" fail of what I should suppose was the intended purpose, without intending to impute "*bad motives*" to any body.

Next to this affair of red-coat jurisprudence, is the affair of PARTIAL TAXATION; stamp-tax, auction-tax, house and window-tax. I have a whole bundle of petitions to present on this subject. Let the people read attentively my resolutions on the subject. Many thousand copies of them have been printed and circulated in Lancashire: thousands upon thousands in London: they interest every family and every soul in the middle rank of life; the facts are wholly undeniable: they are undenied by the Minister, who says that he has a "*bill in preparation*" to make an alteration in the law on the subject; and what the people have to do is this: they load me with letters, a great part of which I am compelled to refuse to receive, or be ruined. Let them, instead of writing *letters* to me, write short petitions, stating their cases: let these petitions be signed by hundreds, by scores, by twos, or by ones; let the statement be general, or let it be particular; and let them be sent to me, *at the House of Commons*, the cover being open at both ends; the parcel weighing *less than six ounces*, and the word "*petition*" written on the outside of them. With my life I will answer for the zeal and fidelity of my colleague; but we have always said that *we could do nothing without* the people at our back. With them at our back, we can do a great deal, and do it peaceably. Our desire is to inculcate due obedience to the laws, due reverence for his Majesty and his just authority; but our resolution is to do every thing to procure justice for the



people, and to ease them of their burdens. It is as easy to send a short petition as it is to send a letter; and I do beseech my readers to remember that it would be unjust to compel me to pay taxes for the receiving of letters on the business of the people.

With regard to the business before the House, the bill for red-coat jurisprudence engrosses every one's attention at present, and will continue to do so for a week or two to come; but, while that affair is going on, the petitioning Parliament is by no means to be overlooked; and again I recommend to my readers to consider what I have said about the evening papers; for observe, though Sir Robert Peel, Sir Robert Inglis, Sir Edward Knatchbull, Sir Rich. Vyvyan and Co., may not order petitions to be printed, we may have them *printed in the evening papers on the very day on which they are presented*. Now, pray, mark this: and it shall go hard, if in all England, Ireland, and Scotland, we do not get some good and sensible and able petitions; and some good speeches made upon them too: some good plain sense in good plain words.

WM. COBBETT.

I INSERT below the red-coat jurisprudence bill, just as it came from the Lords; and I beseech my readers to peruse every word of it with attention.

I insert also some extracts from the *Monthly Magazine of my sons*, which I have never noticed before; not because it was uninteresting to me, but because I have not had time to look at it until now. If written by anybody else, I should speak of it with admiration; and there is no reason why I should not do it in their case, as well as in the case of others. The first article which I have extracted, is, I think, the very best piece of criticism I ever read in my life, accompanied with sentiments the most just, and expressed in language as correct and unaffected as language can be.

A BILL, INTITULED, AN ACT FOR THE MORE EFFECTUAL SUPPRESSION OF LOCAL DISTURBANCES AND DANGEROUS ASSOCIATIONS IN IRELAND.

WHEREAS, there is now prevalent in certain parts of Ireland, a dangerous conspiracy against the rights of property and the administration of the laws, which has been manifested, as well by open and daring outrages against the persons and property of his Majesty's peaceable subjects, as by tumultuous movements of large bodies of evil-disposed persons, who have by their numbers and violence created such general alarm and intimidation as materially to impede the due course of public justice, and to frustrate the ordinary modes of criminal prosecution:

And whereas divers meetings and assemblies, inconsistent with the public peace and safety, and with the exercise of regular government, have for some time past been held in Ireland: And whereas, the laws now in force in that part of the United Kingdom, have been found inadequate to the prompt and effectual suppression of the said mischiefs, and the interposition of Parliament is necessary for the purpose of checking the further progress of the same:

Be it therefore enacted, by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall and may be lawful for the Lord-Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, at any time after the passing of this act, and from time to time during the continuance thereof, as occasion may require, by his or their order, to prohibit or suppress the meeting of any association, assembly, or body of persons in Ireland, which he or they shall deem to be dangerous to the public peace or safety, or inconsistent with the due administration of the law, and by the same or any other order also to prohibit every or any adjourned, renewed, or otherwise continued meeting of the same, or of any part thereof, under any name, pretext, shift or device whatsoever; and that every meeting of any association, assembly, or body of persons, the meeting whereof shall be so prohibited or suppressed as aforesaid, and every postponed, adjourned, renewed or otherwise continued meeting thereof, under any name, pretext, shift or device whatsoever, shall be and be deemed an unlawful assembly; and every person present at the same shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and every such offence committed within any district proclaimed in pursuance of this act, shall be cognizable by any court appointed as hereinafter mentioned, and if not committed within any such district, shall be tried and punished according to the course of the common law.

And be it enacted, that any two or more justices of the peace shall and may proceed, with such assistance as shall be neces-



any, to any house, room, or place whatever, where any such justices shall have good reason to believe, from information on oath, that any association, assembly, or meeting of persons, whereof the meeting shall have been so prohibited, is held, and shall and may, in case they shall be refused admission, enter therein by force; and one of the said justices, or some other person by his order, shall then and there read or repeat aloud to the persons so assembled, a command or notice to disperse, in the words or to the effect following; that is to say;

"Our Sovereign Lord the King chargeth and commandeth all persons being assembled, immediately to disperse and peaceably to depart, upon the pains contained in the act made in the third year of the reign of King WILLIAM the Fourth, for the more effectual suppression of local Disturbances and dangerous Associations in Ireland: "

And in case any of the persons so met or assembled together shall not disperse and depart within the space of one quarter of an hour from the time of such notice or command being given, it shall be lawful for the same or any two of the same justices of the peace then present to cause the person or persons so refusing or neglecting to disperse or depart, to be apprehended and brought before them, or in case such person or persons cannot then be apprehended, such person or persons may be afterwards apprehended by a warrant for that purpose to be granted by any two justices of the peace [within whose jurisdiction such unlawful association, assembly, or meeting shall have been held, and such offender or offenders shall be thereupon proceeded against in a summary way for such offence before any two justices of the peace, who are hereby authorised to convict such offender, either on the view of one of the said convicting justices, or on the confession of such offender, or on the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, and thereupon to commit the person so convicted to any one of his Majesty's common jails or prisons in Ireland for the term of three calendar months, and for a second or any subsequent offence for the term of one whole year.

And be it enacted, that where any person shall be prosecuted by indictment for any such misdemeanour as aforesaid, such person shall plead to such indictment forthwith, so that the trial thereof may not be delayed or postponed to any subsequent term or session of the court in which such trial is to take place.

And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Lord-Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, at any time after the passing of this act, and from time to time during the continuance thereof, as occasion may require, to issue his or their proclamation declaring any county, county of a city, or county of a town in Ireland, or any portion thereof respectively, to

be in such a state of disturbance and insubordination as to require the application of the provision of this act, and such county, county of a city, or county of a town, or any portion thereof respectively, shall be deemed and taken to be a proclaimed district within the meaning of this act.

And be it enacted, that every such proclamation shall warn the inhabitants of every such county, county of a city, county of a town, or part thereof, as shall be so proclaimed, to abstain from all seditious and other unlawful assemblies, processions, confederacies, meetings, and associations, and to be and remain within their respective habitations at all hours between sun-set and sunrise, from and after such day as shall be named therein for that purpose.

And be it enacted, that every county, county of a city, county of a town, or part thereof respectively, so proclaimed, shall be considered to all intents and purposes as a proclaimed district within this act, from the day on which such proclamation shall be published within such proclaimed district, by affixing a copy thereof on some public place within the same district.

And be it enacted, that when any such proclamation shall have been issued, all justices, constables, peace-officers, and others to whom the execution of the process of law may properly belong, and also all commissioned officers commanding his Majesty's forces in Ireland, or any part thereof, and such other persons as such Lord-Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland shall think fit to authorise in that behalf, shall and each of them is hereby required and enjoined to take the most vigorous and effectual measures for suppressing insurrectionary and other disturbances and outrages in any part of Ireland which may be specified in such proclamation respectively, and to search for, arrest, and detain for trial under the act, every person who shall be charged with any offence which by the provisions of this act may be cognizable by or before any court hereinafter empowered and authorised to try such offence.

And be it enacted, that the production of the *Dublin Gazette*, containing the publication of any proclamation or order under this act, shall in all proceedings, civil and criminal, be received and deemed conclusive evidence of the issuing and of the contents of the proclamation or order so published.

And be it enacted, that no meeting of any assembly, association, or body of persons shall be held in any district proclaimed under this act, for the purpose or under the pretence of petitioning Parliament, or discussing or deliberating on or respecting the subject of any alleged public grievance, or any matter in church or state, unless a written notice, specifying the purpose of the intended meeting of such association, assembly, or body of persons, and stating the day, hour, and place at which the same shall be proposed to be holden, shall have been given ten days at

least previous to the day stated in such notice, to the chief-secretary of the Lord-Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, or, in case of his absence, to his under-secretary, and the consent in writing of such Lord-Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors for holding such meeting, signified by such chief or under secretary, shall be obtained; and every meeting of any association, assembly, or body of persons which shall be holden for such purposes, and under such pretexts, or any of them, in any district proclaimed under this act, without such previous notice and consent as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be an unlawful assembly; and every person present at the same shall upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to be tried, convicted, and punished by and before any court acting under the authority of this act.

And for the speedy and effectual trial and punishment of the several offences mentioned or referred to in this act; be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Lord-Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, and any person by him or them duly authorised, from time to time, by warrant or warrants for that purpose under his or their signature or signatures, to commission any officer or officers of his Majesty's regular forces, not being under the degree of a field-officer, to convene, assemble and hold general courts-martial within any district or districts proclaimed according to the provisions of this act, for the trial of such persons charged with offences within such district as any of such courts-martial shall be directed by any warrant or order of the Lord-Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, or other persons duly authorised by him or them, to try.

And be it further enacted, that such court-martial so constituted and appointed shall consist of any number of officers of his Majesty's regular forces, not less than five nor exceeding nine, and shall have all powers and authorities incident to any courts-martial, and also every power, right, jurisdiction and authority by law appertaining to any court of oyer and terminer, gaol delivery or sessions of the peace, as far as such power, right, jurisdiction and authority may be applicable to the proceedings of such courts-martial, which proceedings shall be conducted according to the manner of proceeding used by courts-martial holden under the provisions of the act for punishing mutiny and desertion, unless in so far as otherwise directed by this act: provided always, that no officer shall be appointed to serve on any such court-martial to be convened under this act, who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and who shall not have served for two years as a commissioned officer in his Majesty's army; and provided also, that no officer below the rank of a field officer shall be the president of such court-martial: provided also, that on trials before such courts-martial, counsel shall be

allowed to examine and cross-examine witnesses as in courts of law.

And be it enacted, that the Lord-Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland shall nominate and appoint one of his Majesty's sergeants at law, or counsel learned in the law, to act at every such court-martial; and such sergeant or King's counsel shall be and be deemed to be a judge advocate at and for the purposes of such court-martial, and shall have all the powers and authorities, and perform all the duties and functions, which any judge advocate may or ought, in case of any court-martial, to possess, execute and discharge.

And be it enacted, that the persons so constituted and appointed members of such court-martial shall, instead of any oath or oaths now usually taken by members of courts-martial, take the oath following: that is to say;

"I, A. B. do swear, that I will well and truly try and determine the matter before me according to the evidence; that I will faithfully and justly exercise all powers and authorities conferred upon me by an act passed in the third year of the reign of King William the Fourth, intituled [here set forth the title of this act]; that I will not divulge the sentence of the court until it shall be approved by the Lord-Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, or by some person duly authorised by him or them; and that I will not upon any account at any time whatsoever disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court-martial, unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness by a court of justice or a court-martial in due course of law."

And so soon as the said oath shall have been administered to the respective members of the said court by the person by this act authorised to act as judge advocate, and which oath the said person so authorised is hereby empowered to administer, then the president of the said court is hereby authorised and required to administer to the person so appointed to act as judge advocate as aforesaid an oath in the following words; that is to say;

"I do swear, that I will faithfully and justly exercise all powers and authorities conferred upon me by an act passed in the third year of the reign of King William the Fourth, intituled [here set forth the title of this act]; and that I will not, upon any account, at any time whatsoever, disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court-martial, unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness by a court of justice or a court-martial, in a due course of law.  
So help me GOD."

And be it further enacted, that the Lord-Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, or other person duly authorised by him or them, is and are hereby empowered



to order that every person charged with any of the offences hereinafter mentioned or referred to may be, and such persons shall be summarily tried by and before such court-martial; and the sentence of such court-martial, when duly confirmed by the Lord-Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, or by any officer by him or them authorised to convene such court-martial, and to confirm the sentences of such court-martial, shall be carried into execution, and shall have the like effect as if the trial of such offences had been had before and the sentences had been passed by any court of oyer and terminer or general gaol delivery, or sessions of the peace.

And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for every such court-martial from time to time to issue such orders as to such court shall seem fit for bringing before them any person charged, by order of the Lord-Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, or by some person duly authorised by him or them for that purpose, with any offence by this act made cognizable by such court, or for executing and carrying into effect any sentence, so confirmed as aforesaid, of any such court respectively, which orders all sheriffs, justices of the peace, jailers, constables, officers and ministers of justice, and other persons to whom the same shall be directed, and to whom the execution thereof shall rightfully and properly appertain, shall and are hereby required to execute, enforce, and obey.

And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any such court-martial, or any member thereof, to summon any person whatsoever to appear before such court to give evidence touching any offence, matter or thing cognizable by such court, or touching any person charged or accused before the same; and if the person so summoned shall refuse to attend in obedience to such summons, it shall be lawful for such court, or any member thereof, to issue a warrant to apprehend and bring before such court the party so refusing; and in case of the refusal of any party to be examined or to give evidence touching any matter to which he or she shall be interrogated by such court, then it shall be lawful for such court to commit the person so refusing to custody for any period not exceeding three months, or until such person shall submit to be examined and answer touching the matters before the said court.

And be it enacted, that any person liable to be prosecuted for any offence committed within any district proclaimed as aforesaid, contrary to the provisions of an act passed in the Parliament of Ireland in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of King George the Third, intituled, "An Act to prevent tumultuous meetings and assemblies, and for the more effectual punishment of persons guilty of outrage, riot, and illegal combination, and of administering and taking unlawful oaths," or contrary to the provisions of an act passed in

the fiftieth year of the same reign, intituled, "An Act for the more effectually preventing the administering and taking of unlawful oaths in Ireland, and for the protection of magistrates and witnesses in criminal cases," or contrary to the provisions of a certain other act passed in the first and second years of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act passed in the Parliament of Ireland in the fifteenth and sixteenth years of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third, intituled, 'An Act to prevent and punish tumultuous risings of persons within this Kingdom, and for other purposes therein mentioned,'" or contrary to the provisions of the said act of the fifteenth and sixteenth years of King George the Third therein referred to, or contrary to the provisions of a certain other act passed in the second and third years of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to restrain for five years, in certain cases, party processions in Ireland," or contrary to the provisions of any act or acts to continue the said acts or any of them, and also every person charged with any offence contrary to the provisions of this act, shall and may be tried by and before a court-martial to be appointed as aforesaid; and whether the offence so charged, having been committed subsequent to the passing of this act, shall or shall not have been committed before the issuing of any proclamation under this act: provided always, that in case the Lord-Lieutenant should direct that any person charged with any offence contrary to any of the acts aforesaid, which by law now is or may be punishable with death, shall be tried before any court-martial appointed under this act, such court, in case of conviction, shall, instead of the punishment of death, sentence such convict to transportation for life, or for any period not less than seven years; and provided also that such courts shall in no case impose the penalty of whipping on any person convicted of any offence under the provisions of this act.

And be it enacted, that any magistrate, peace-officer or other person for that purpose authorised by the Lord-Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, shall and may cause to be apprehended and committed any person who, within any such proclaimed district as aforesaid, shall be in the fields, streets, highways, or elsewhere out of his or her dwelling or place of abode, at any time from one hour after sun-set until sunrise; and such person shall and may be tried before any court-martial held under this act; and such court-martial shall inquire into the said charge, and unless the person accused shall make it appear, to the satisfaction of such court, that he or she was out of his or her house upon his or her lawful occasions, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and such court-martial shall and may proceed to try such offender accordingly.

And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for any justice of the peace

within any county, county of a city, county of a town, or other district proclaimed under this act, and for any person thereto authorised by the warrant of any such justice of the peace, if the person so authorised be accompanied by a commissioned officer of his Majesty's army, or a chief constable of police, at any time from one hour after sun-set until sun-rise, to demand admission, and in case admission shall be refused, or not obtained within a reasonable time after it shall have been first demanded, to enter by force into any house or other building in any such proclaimed county, county of a city, or county of a town, or other district, from which he shall suspect the inhabitants or any of them to be then absent, and to search therein, so as to discover whether the inhabitants or inmates, or any of them, be absent between the said hours, or whether any arms, ammunition, or offensive weapon be concealed therein; and any magistrate or peace-officer may cause to be apprehended and committed any person or persons who shall have been absent from their houses at the time of such search, and such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be convicted and punished accordingly, unless such person or persons can make it appear to the satisfaction of the said court, that he, she, or they, was or were absent on his, her or their lawful and proper occasions.

And be it enacted, that if any such justice of the peace, or other person authorised by the warrant of such justice, shall in any such proclaimed district find any arms or ammunition, or any pike, pike-head, spear, dirk, or any other offensive weapon, after the person or persons inhabiting the said house, or the person or persons who shall have the same so in his or her possession, shall have been called upon to deliver up the same, every such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and convicted and punished accordingly by a court-martial under this act, unless such person shall make it appear to the satisfaction of the court that such arms, ammunition or offensive weapons as aforesaid, were in his, her or their house, power or possession, without his, her, or their knowledge, privity, or consent.

And be it enacted, that if any person shall publish or cause to be published, or shall sell, hawk, dispose of, or circulate any seditious handbill, paper, or pamphlet in any such proclaimed district, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall by and under the sentence of such court-martial as aforesaid, so confirmed as aforesaid, be committed to the jail of the county, county of a city, or county of a town, for a time not exceeding twelve calendar months: provided always, that if such person shall discover, to the satisfaction of such court-martial, the person or persons from whom he or she received, or by whom he or she was employed to publish, sell, hawk, dispose of, or circulate such paper, it shall be lawful for such court-

martial, if it shall so think fit, to order the said person making such discovery to be discharged.

And be it enacted, That every person who shall injure either the person, or the property, real or personal, of any person who has appeared or shall appear as a juror, witness, prosecutor or otherwise, for the purpose of any prosecution, or any civil action or proceeding, for or by reason of any thing done thereupon by such person, or who shall by menaces, or otherwise howsoever, deter or intimidate, or endeavour to deter or intimidate any person from appearing or acting in any such prosecution or civil action or proceeding, as a juror, witness, prosecutor, or otherwise, for the purposes of such prosecution, action, or proceeding, or from discharging his or her duty in that behalf, shall upon conviction be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be sentenced to be transported for any term not less than seven nor more than fourteen years; and every such offence, if committed within any such proclaimed district as aforesaid, shall be cognizable by a court-martial appointed under the authority of this act.

Provided always, that in all cases in which by any law now in force any such offence would amount to felony, and the party convicted thereof would be subject to be punished with death, any such offence shall still be deemed a felony, and the person convicted thereof by any competent court other than a court-martial under the provisions of this act, shall be subject to be punished with death, any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted, that from and after the passing of this act, no person shall make, aid or assist in making, or be present for the purpose of aiding or assisting in the making of any *beacon, bonfire, light, fire, flash, blaze*, or any *signal by smoke* or by any *rocket, firework, flag*, firing of any gun or other firearms, or by *blowing of horns*, or by *ringing of any church, chapel or other bell*, or by any other contrivance or device, for the purpose of giving any notice, signal, or intimation to any person or persons engaged in any illegal combination, or in any association or assembly, against the provisions of this act; and that no person shall make or give, or assist in the making or giving, or be present for the purpose of assisting in the making or giving of any such signal, or of any other signal, notice or call, to or upon any person, or persons whatsoever to assemble together, or to act in concert together, for any purpose not warranted by law, or which is prohibited by this act, or to assemble in arms or in unusual numbers, and at unusual times and places to the endangering of the public peace; and if any person, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, shall make or cause to be made, or aid or assist in the making, or be present for the purpose of assisting at the making of any such signal, notice or call to or upon any such person or



persons as aforesaid, or for any such purpose as aforesaid, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanour; and every such offence committed within any district proclaimed in pursuance of the provisions of this act, shall be cognizable by any court-martial appointed under this act, and if committed within any other district, shall be tried and punished according to the course of the common law.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that in case any person be charged with or indicted for having made or caused to be made, or for having been present at the making of any such signal, notice, or call as aforesaid, the burden of proof that such signal or call so charged as having been made with intent or for the purpose aforesaid, was not made with such intent or for such purpose, shall be upon the person so charged or indicted as aforesaid.

And be it enacted, that no act, matter, or thing done in any such proclaimed district as aforesaid, in pursuance or execution of any power or authority hereby conferred, shall be questioned in any court of the United Kingdom having jurisdiction, civil or criminal, except as hereinafter-mentioned; (that is to say) that all officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers who shall act under any such power or authority shall, for and in respect of anything done under such power or authority, in any such proclaimed district as aforesaid, be responsible to courts-martial to be holden under any statute in force for holding courts-martial, by which courts-martial respectively they shall be liable to be tried and punished for any offence against the articles of war under any law then in force for such purposes; and such courts-martial respectively shall have full and exclusive cognizance of all such matters and things which shall be objected against such officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers respectively, and proceedings shall be had thereon in the same manner as for offences against the articles of war, and not otherwise; and no other court in any part of the United Kingdom, whether civil or criminal, shall have cognizance or jurisdiction with respect to any act, matter or thing, which shall be done by any such officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, in pursuance of the act, in any such proclaimed district as aforesaid; and any proceeding instituted, had, or commenced in any such court as last-mentioned, against any officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, for or by reason of any such act, matter, or thing, whether by indictment, action or otherwise, shall be stayed by summary application to the court in which the same shall have been instituted, had, or commenced; and that all justices of the peace, constables, policemen, and all other persons besides officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who shall act under any such power or authority, for and in respect of any thing done under such power or authority in

any such proclaimed districts as aforesaid, shall be liable to be prosecuted in any court of criminal jurisdiction under the warrant of his Majesty's Attorney-General for Ireland, and not otherwise, and being so prosecuted shall be proceeded against and punished for such offence according to the course of the common law.

And be it enacted, that in cases where any person or persons shall during the continuance of this act be arrested, committed, or detained in custody by force of any warrant issued under the authority of this act, or by any person hereby empowered in that behalf, it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons to whom such warrant or warrants shall have been or shall be directed, to detain such person or persons so arrested or committed in his or their custody in any place whatever within Ireland; and such person or persons to whom such warrants have been or shall be directed, shall be deemed and taken to be to all intents and purposes lawfully authorised to detain in the same custody, and to be the lawful jailers and keepers of such persons so arrested, committed, or detained; and that such place and places where such persons so arrested, committed, or detained, are or shall be detained in custody, shall be deemed and taken to all intents and purposes to be the lawful prisons and jails for the detention and safe custody of such person and persons; and that it shall and may be lawful to and for the Lord-Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland for the time being, by warrant signed by him, or for the chief secretary of such Lord-Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors, by warrant signed by such secretary, or by warrant signed by any officer or officers commanding his Majesty's forces in Ireland, or such other person or persons as the Lord-Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland shall think fit to authorise in that behalf, from time to time, as occasion shall be, to change the person or persons by whom, and the place in which such person or persons so arrested shall be detained in safe custody.

Provided always, and be it enacted, that copies of such warrants respectively shall be transmitted to the clerk of the crown, and shall be filed by him in the public office of the Pleas of the crown at the city of Dublin.

And be it enacted, that every person who shall knowingly and corruptly swear falsely in any evidence given by such person before any court constituted or acting under the authority of this act, shall be deemed and adjudged to be guilty of the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury, and shall upon conviction thereof be liable to all the penalties and punishments now by law incident to the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

And be it enacted, that if any person who shall be detained in custody under the powers created by this act, charged with any offence committed in any proclaimed district as aforesaid, shall sue forth a writ of habeas corpus

within three calendar months from the time of his first arrest, it shall be a good and sufficient return to such writ, that the party suing forth the same is detained by virtue of the powers in that behalf hereby conferred, and when such return shall be made it shall not be necessary to bring up the body of the person so detained.

And be it enacted, that no justice or justices of the peace shall have any power or authority to admit to bail any person charged with any offence hereby made cognizable by any court-martial appointed under the provisions of this act: provided always, that no person shall be detained in custody by virtue of the powers contained in this act, for a longer time than three calendar months from the time of his first arrest, without being brought to trial for the offence or offences for which he is so detained in custody.

And be it enacted, that in all cases where any offence committed within such district proclaimed as aforesaid shall be punished with imprisonment under this act, or by any court authorised under the provisions thereof, other than and except any offence created by this act for being present at any unlawful assembly, it shall and may be lawful for such court to order and award, if they shall so think fit, that in addition to the imprisonment thereby directed, the person convicted shall be kept to hard labour during the whole or any part of the period to which such imprisonment shall extend.

And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the magistrates of the next adjacent counties at large respectively to execute this act within the several counties of cities or counties of towns in Ireland, except the county of the city of Dublin; and in like manner for the several magistrates of such counties of cities and counties of towns to execute this act in the next adjacent counties at large.

And be it enacted, that all the powers and authorities given to, and all duties required from magistrates of counties at large, under and by virtue of this act, shall be and are hereby given to and required from all magistrates of counties of towns or counties of cities in Ireland.

And be it enacted, that if any action, suit, plaint, or information shall be commenced or prosecuted against any person or persons for what he or they shall do in pursuance and execution of this act, in any part of Ireland not being in any such proclaimed district as aforesaid, the same shall be commenced within three months after the act complained of was committed, and shall be brought or laid within the county where the act was committed; and such person so sued may plead the general issue of not guilty, or any other general issue which the nature of the case may admit, and upon issue joined may give this act and the special matter in evidence; and if the plaintiff or prosecutor shall become nonsuit, or forbear prosecution, or suffer dis-

continuance, or if a verdict or judgment on demurrer shall pass against him, the defendant shall recover treble costs.

And whereas doubts may arise whether any such action, suit, plaint or information was so commenced or prosecuted against the defendant or defendants therein for what he or they did in pursuance or execution of this act; be it enacted, that in all cases where there shall be a verdict for the defendant, if it shall appear to the judge or court before whom the cause shall have been tried, that the same was prosecuted or instituted for or by means of any act done in pursuance or execution of this act, such judge or court shall certify the same on the record, and thereupon such treble costs shall be adjudged as aforesaid; and if the plaintiff or prosecutor shall become nonsuit, or forbear prosecution, or suffer a discontinuance, or if judgment shall pass against him on demurrer, it shall and may be lawful for the defendant or defendants, or any of them, to suggest on the record that such action, suit, plaint, or information was brought against such defendant or defendants for what he or they did in pursuance or execution of this act, which suggestion may be traversed by the plaintiff if he shall think proper so to do, and issue being joined thereupon, the same shall be tried by *Nisi Prius* according to the usual course of such court on issues joined therein; and if such suggestion shall not be traversed, or being traversed the issue thereon shall be found for such defendant or defendants, he or they shall thereupon be entitled to his or their treble costs as aforesaid, together with the treble costs of the said suggestion, and of the proceedings thereon (if any): and if such issue shall be found for the said plaintiff, he shall be entitled to the costs of the said suggestion and the proceedings thereon, and the same shall be set off against the costs to be adjudged to the defendant or defendants making such suggestion, and the judgment shall be for the balance of the said costs, if any.

Provided always, and be it enacted, that when a verdict shall be given for the plaintiff in any such action to be brought against any justice of the peace, peace-officer, or other person, for taking or imprisoning or detaining any person, or entering houses, under colour of any authority given by this act, and it shall appear to the judge or judges before whom the same shall be tried, that there was a probable cause for doing the act complained of in such action, and the judge or court shall certify the same on record, then and in that case the plaintiff shall not be entitled to more than sixpence damages, nor to any costs of suit: provided also, that where a verdict shall be given for the plaintiff in any such action as aforesaid, and the judge or court before whom the cause shall be tried shall certify on the record that the injury for which such action was brought was wilfully and maliciously committed, the plaintiff shall be entitled to treble the costs of suit.



And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Lord-Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland for the time being, by a new proclamation to be made by and with the advice of the privy council of Ireland, to revoke any proclamation issued in pursuance of this act, as to the whole or any part of the district thereby proclaimed, which new proclamation shall be forthwith transmitted by the clerk of the privy council to the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, county of a city, or county of a town, who shall forthwith notify the same to each court-martial, if actually sitting, and if not, then at the next sitting of such court, and such court shall thereupon cause the same to be read in open court; and on such new proclamation being read, the original proclamation mentioned therein shall forthwith stand and be revoked so far as the said new proclamation shall purport to revoke the same; and if no part of such county, county of a city, or county of a town shall then remain proclaimed, the authorities and powers of such court shall forthwith cease and determine.

Provided always and be it declared and enacted, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to take away, abridge or diminish the acknowledged prerogative of his Majesty, in respect of appointing and convening courts martial according to the provisions of the act for punishing mutiny and desertion, or the undoubted prerogative of his Majesty, for the public safety, to resort to the exercise of martial law against open enemies or traitors, or any powers by law vested in the said Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, with or without the advice of his Majesty's privy council, or in any other person or persons whomsoever, to suppress insurrection and disturbances or treason and rebellion, and to do any act warranted by law for that purpose, in the same manner as if this act had never been made, or in any manner to call in question any acts heretofore done for the like purposes.

And be it enacted, that this act shall continue and be in force until the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and no longer; and that it shall and may be lawful to repeal, amend, or alter this act during this present session of Parliament.

Provided always, that neither the revocation of any proclamation by the Lord-Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, nor the expiration of this act, shall annul or suspend any sentence passed against any person or persons for offences of which such persons shall have been or shall be convicted by any court-martial under this act.

## QUARTERLY REVIEW.

### "JOURNAL OF A NATURALIST."

(From Cobbett's Magazine.)

THE reviewing of new publications is a legitimate branch of literature, the object of it being to guard the public against such productions as appear unworthy of attention, and to recommend to the public those that are of a different description; and, in doing this, there is justice done not only to the public, but also to authors; and therefore both parties lie under great obligations to the reviewer, excepting only in cases, where any venal or otherwise corrupt motive has biassed him for or against a particular work. It is not only proper, but necessary, that there should be critics to watch over and examine the literary performances of the day; to guard readers against ignorance and presumption, against quackery, false doctrines, and falsification of facts; and it is the province of a critic to guard the fame of the learned, dead or alive, by detecting and exposing that "pest of science," the plagiarist, or literary thief, who lives by a species of theft not much less discreditable than that of the cut-purse, stealing here and there the results of laborious thinking and persevering observation, and who is of a fraternity never small, and by no means decreasing.

These being, to our minds, the objects of reviewing and the duties of critics, we shall immediately begin a complaint against the first of our reviews (the *Quarterly*), on account of its conduct with respect to a work called the "*Journal of a Naturalist*," which it reviewed, quoted, praised, and earnestly recommended to the public, in its number for April, 1829, page 406. The reviewer joins the "*Naturalist*" in these words, that "many years have passed away since the publication of "Mr. WHITE's amusing book" (*History of Selborne*), "without its being followed up by any other bearing the least resemblance to it; and although "the meditations of separate naturalists "in fields, in wilds, in woods, may yield "a similarity of ideas, yet the different

"aspects under which the same things are viewed and characters considered, afford infinite variety of description and narratives;" and then the reviewer, for himself, says, "This is unquestionably true; and we can assure him" (the "Naturalist"), "that a close perusal of the two productions has satisfied us that they do not in the least interfere with each other." He then winds up thus: "In short, it is a book that ought to find its way into every rural drawing-room in the kingdom," &c. And at the end of the notice, p. 431, he says: "We again most strongly recommend this little unpretending volume to the attention of every lover of nature, and more particularly to our country readers." After which panegyric, who would not think that in this "little unpretending volume" he was to find almost a rival of the admirable, amusing, and instructive, as well as authoritative, work, the *History of Selborne*, by Mr. WHITE? We confess ourselves to have been amongst the dupes of the *Quarterly Review* in this instance, and if we can prevent others from sharing our fate, by pointing out to them the spuriousness of this volume, and pointing their attention to the plunderings therein committed upon WHITE and others, we shall be satisfied that we are exercising the proper function of reviewers.

Our first disappointment on opening this book was, that it is anonymous. In all such works, it is something to know that you are reading the production of a responsible man; it is satisfactory to know that he is a man accredited for proficiency in the science he is treating of, but, at the least, we should know that he is living where he pretends to live, doing what he pretends to do, is to be pointed out or pointed at if found to be deceiving, and that therefore he is the more likely to be cautious as to what he puts forth. Besides, fiction is so much the taste of the day, that it is difficult now to find a romance that is not partly historical, or a history that does not savour strongly of the romantic; so that one has, after all, to search back almost into black letter for any

plain narrative of circumstances that can be relied upon. This has grown so much upon us, Paternoster-row teems so with it, that we felt no small indignation upon seeing this first and pretty clear indication that natural history is beginning to share the fate of all history, to be made the ground-work for romances to entertain the idle.

A glance over the work tended to verify our suspicions, for here we found that this "Journal" is no journal at all. Not one date from the first page to page 232, where the first occurs, namely, "June 14th," and now even we are not favoured with the year; but in page 256, we have, "April 28th, 1829;" and in page 283, "This spring, 1827." In page 363, "June and July, 1825;" in page 376, "1827," no month named; and in page 425, "Now I have run over my diary," &c. The arrangement of the work prevents its being a "Journal," for it is arranged in divisions perfectly natural, such as, general observations on the face of the country, its produce, then quadrupeds, then birds, and so on; and these subjects are also subdivided in a manner proper enough, perhaps, to an essay, but incompatible with a "Journal," where the observations of the day would be as various as the subjects of those observations, and being noted as they occurred, would not fall in any regular order. We have not given *all* the dates that occur in this book, but they are so few that to call it a *Journal* is to give the book a *wrong name* to begin with, a thing that a *naturalist* ought to avoid.

The matter, however, is the important consideration, and if we had no ground of quarrel on that score, we should not be inclined to carp at a slight discrepancy, such as the arrangement of the book; but on our first reading of it, we felt not mere displeasure and impatience, but indignation, at having had thus imposed upon us a ragged dislocated hash of WHITE principally, but of others in train, sometimes taken almost word for word, sometimes distorted and exaggerated, and in many instances so adapted to the arrangement of this book, that to



retrieve the pieces is difficult, and yet to forget that you have read them before, or the *foundation for them*, is quite impossible. The further we went on, the more it verified our first suspicions, and the more it answered to our fears—a rank fiction *founded upon truth!* And when we had read the “little unpretending volume” to the end, though we had taken it up with great prejudices in its favour, the impression upon us was, not to give credit to one assertion or narrative contained in it excepting the many which we recognise as the observations of Mr. WHITE, Mr. PENNANT, Dr. RAY, Dr. DERHAM, and others who have gone before. It is, to say the least of it, the most *suspicious* book that we ever read; it abounds in assertions which alone would rouse suspicion, and we shall now quote a narrative (undoubtedly original) sufficiently astounding to put the most credulous reader on his guard. Strictly speaking, it has no reference to the author’s subject; it is not so much a point of natural history as of rural and political economy, but, as the “Naturalist” has chosen to consider it in his own peculiar vocation, we have no objection; we only see in that circumstance a paramount necessity for scrupulous exactness. Page 16, from which we take this passage is headed with these words: “A WORTHY PEASANT,” and we now beg the reader’s attention to it:—

“I may, perhaps, be pardoned in relating here the good conduct of a villager, deserving more approbation than my simple record will bestow; and it affords an eminent example of what may be accomplished by industry and economy, and a manifestation that *high wages are not always essential, or solely contributive to the welfare of the labourer*. When I first knew A. B., he was in a *state of poverty*, possessing, it is true, a cottage of his own, with a very small garden; but his constitution being delicate, and health precarious, so that he was not a *profitable labourer*, the farmers were unwilling to employ him. In this condition he came into my service: his wife at that

time having a young child, contributed very little to the general maintenance of the family: his wages were ten shillings per week, dieting himself, and with little besides that could be considered as profitable. We soon perceived that the clothing of the family became more neat and improved; *certain gradations of bodily health appeared*; the cottage was white-washed, and enclosed with rough wall and gate; the rose and the corchorus began to blossom about it; *the pig became two*; and a few sheep, marked A. B., were running about the *lanes*: then his wife had a little cow, which it was hoped *his honour* would let eat some of the rough grass in the upper field; but this was not entirely given: this cow in the spring was joined by a better; but finding such cattle *difficult to maintain through the winter*, they were disposed of, and the sheep *augmented*. After about six years’ service, my honest, quiet, sober labourer died, leaving a wife and two small children surviving: a third had recently died. We found him possessed of some money, though *I know not the amount*; *two fine hogs*; and a flock of *forty-nine good sheep*, *many far advanced in lamb*; and all this stock was acquired solely with the regular wages of *ten shillings a week*, in conjunction with the *simple aids* of rigid sobriety and economy, without a murmur, a complaint, or a grievance!”

The vicious propensity to propagate the inhuman falsehoods, that the English labouring people are now as “well off as ever,” or, as they “need to be,” and, that “high wages do them no good,” are vices peculiar to those who call themselves of the “higher orders;” but these falsehoods have hitherto proceeded generally from the unthinking, the uninformed, the rapacious, or the corrupt; in this “little unpretending volume,” we find the subject mooted in the notes of the Naturalist. We do not quarrel with him for having introduced the subject, but when the “Naturalist” undertakes to examine and

decide, he ought to do it without the slightest bias ; his conclusions ought to be the result of the most dispassionate observation, given to us well authenticated in impartial, specific instances. We ought to have all the circumstances laid before us, that we may scrutinize the facts ourselves ; that we may judge whether or not (as in this instance) a man with such and such a family can live and prosper upon a certain sum of money a-week. It was no unimportant matter that our "Naturalist" took in hand when he dipped his fingers in ink to give us the account of "a worthy peasant;" it was settling a most interesting question, not merely of natural history, but of rural and political economy too, to ascertain that, in England, a labouring man, with a wife and three children, could, upon ten shillings a week, live well, dress well, and, at the end of six years, die possessed of a small fortune! It is so interesting to know that this is so, it concerns us all so much, it would lead to such important results, that every circumstance of this matter is important.

But now look, reader, at the *manner* of telling this interesting narrative: read it again, and observe the *manner* of it. In the first place, the "worthy peasant" is introduced to us as A. B. What! was *he* squeamish of publicity? must he be anonymous, too? Why such a man deserves to be immortalized; for he either did what no other man could do, and therefore deserves everlasting praises, or he did that which others could do if they followed his example, and therefore an example he ought to be made. He should have been named, together with the place where he led his exemplary life; for we should have been left in no doubt as to the reality of this important string of facts, given us by a sober, plodding, observing "naturalist." Alas! how different is the case! He runs on, in a flippant, novel-like style, to show us how "high wages are not always essential or solely contributive to the welfare of the labourer," for that A. B., *possessing a small cottage in a village*, had delicate health, and was therefore

not a "profitable labourer," and therefore not much employed by farmers, that he had a wife and two small children, and that, in this condition, the "Naturalist," gave him ten shillings a week; that his family became quickly *better clothed*, and A. B. himself *became more healthy*, had his cottage white-washed, and built a wall round it, and even had a gateway into his premises, and moreover that he had a flower-border about his cottage; leaving us, of course, to suppose that, as he had the ornamental garden, he now had the kitchen garden likewise. Well, if he went no further, here we have from our author convincing proof in poetic words that A. B. was much better off when he had ten shillings a week than he was when he had a lesser sum. That he has settled, at any rate: for the "improved clothing," the "certain gradations of bodily health," the "white-washed" cottage, the "rough-wall and gate," and the "rose and the corchorus," all came in consequence of the raising of A. B.'s wages. But even here, there are the appearances of a story fashioned for the occasion. Here is a man so much in want of a little higher wages that his health is precarious, yet *owning* a cottage which he does not sell, and which, till the rise of his wages, he cannot afford to enclose! This cottage is in a village, too, for A. B. is a *villager*; a cottage in a village, with a small garden, and hitherto unenclosed, but now enclosed by a rough wall, having a gate of entrance. But this is *possible*.

"The pig became two;" hollo! the pig, what pig? We had heard of no pig before. Come, come, "Naturalist," this is no *man* that you have here; or at least, no Englishman, that pines to death with a cottage over his head that he does not sell, and, what it is that pines to death, with a pig in his sty, that he does not *eat* it really does require a "Naturalist" to find out and tell! Yet, exaggeration as this is, here is the point where our "Naturalist" seems to have cast off all shame, and Munchausen himself scarcely surpasses, in any eight lines of his works, the eight following



lines of the "Naturalist:"—"The pig became two,"—"a few sheep marked A. B. were running about the lanes,"—"his wife had a little cow,"—which cow "in the spring was joined by a better,"—but these last were disposed of, and the sheep "augmented!" As in the former part of this story, the manner of saying these facts would be almost a sufficient proof of their utter falseness; it is the very phraseology of fiction, and no man who had the story to tell, and knew it to be true, would tell it in this flippant, insincere, metaphorical manner. Therefore, to treat it seriously is almost absurd; but it is put forth in seriousness, has been held up to admiration, has had a considerable circulation, and is now, bit-by-bit, dribbled out to the public through the penny magazines, and therefore we have chosen to expose the falsehood which it contains. Any man of common intelligence, and accustomed to country life, would immediately see through these exaggerations; but such is the eagerness to promulgate the notion of low wages being better for the labourer than high wages, that even those who know better are warped on the side where they fancy their interest lies, and, therefore, countenance notions which in their minds and hearts they despise.

We should like to ask this man, *when* it was that his labourer bought his second pig, *when* he bought his sheep, *when* he bought his first cow, *when* the second, and what he gave for them; how he discovered that a cow was more difficult to keep through the winter than "a few sheep," it being notorious that a cow can be kept with ten times less trouble than "a few sheep;" indeed, it being ridiculous to suppose that a labourer could keep sheep *at all*; that they must necessarily be constantly and carefully watched; that, indeed, *a few sheep* would require more watching than *many*, a fact well known to every country boy of ten years old, there being no animal so proverbially gregarious as the sheep, and none on earth so wild as a *few sheep* left by themselves, whose movements would be, stamping, staring, bleating, and galloping up and down

every lane and road in the neighbourhood, through every gap which promised them a nearer approach to some of their kind, and in which irregular scrambling and hedge-picking life they would all mangle or destroy their fleeces; some would break their limbs, some fall a prey to dogs, and some to gypsies, till at last, the remnant of the *few* would find their way into the parish pound, and bless themselves that they had at last got again into a fold. This would be the probable fate of "a few sheep marked A. B. running about the lanes;" these are misfortunes incidental to the *habits* of the animal; in its nature it has more: what is to be done when staggers, rot, and maggots, assail them? In short, the man would be mad to think of keeping a few sheep if he had but the scanty means of A. B., and the engagements of a labouring man. But how in the world he could prefer sheep to a cow as the easier to keep through the winter we marvel! It is so precisely the opposite; the cow will content herself with the common, the field, the lane, the road, the yard, or even the stall, and do well in either, with comparatively no watching, having fewer diseases of malignancy, being in no fear of dogs or gypsies, and being less choice in every respect, caring little for dryness or wetness of soil, and as little for company.

The "Naturalist" has been careful not to give us a notion of what A. B.'s wages were before he raised them to ten shillings per week. We wish he had given us this, because then we could have nailed him here to a nicety; if A. B. was sickly upon what he had before, and began to mend upon having ten shillings, then it would have been a question how much of that difference he consumed per week, and then we might have calculated with some exactness what he had left wherewith to dress himself and family better, white-wash and enclose his house, and buy pig, sheep, and cows. However, it is certain he was not a *pauper*, for he owned a cottage, which he could not then have done. He must have been employed by somebody, and constantly too, and

though an "unprofitable labourer," he was earning money enough to own a pig when he came into the "Naturalist's" service. Suppose, then, that he had, at that time, seven shillings a week, which is about the lowest wages that have ever of late years been given to labouring people. The seven is now made up to ten, and, in consequence, A. B. gets more healthy, dresses his family better, and so on, as above: *query*, how much of his additional three shillings a week does it take to produce these results? Say one shilling and sixpence; then we have one shilling and sixpence to put by weekly to buy another pig, a few sheep, and two cows. Eighteenpence a week will make 3*l.* 18*s.* a year, and, bearing in mind that it is but a poor cow that sells for so little as *eight pounds*, a poor and "unprofitable" cottager's pig that he can get for so little as *one pound*, and a miserable ewe, with lamb, that he can get for less than *thirty shillings*: bearing these facts in our minds, we leave the "Naturalist" to explain to us *how "soon"* it was that A. B. became possessed of an additional pig, *two cows*, and a *few sheep*!

We confess ourselves incredulous, and for this reason, that, if you multiply 3*l.* 18*s.* by the six years that A. B. lived with "Naturalist," you will find it amounts to the sum of 23*l.* 8*s.*; and then, if you will take and calculate the cost of animals at that period, you will find them amount to more than that whole sum, namely:—

2 cows, at 8 <i>l.</i> each .....	16	0	0
5 sheep, at 30 <i>s.</i> each ....	7	10	0
1 hog .....	1	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£24	10	0

Thus, eighteenpence a week, for the whole six years, would not buy what the "Naturalist" says A. B. bought "soon" upon that sum, or some sum not exceeding it, by above a halfpenny or two! We have given him *five sheep* without the authority of "Naturalist;" but what were we to gather by the word *few*? and let us caution him against starting with too small a number, seeing that he has to make them up to *forty-*

*nine* in the six years, either bred or bought by A. B.

It is curious to observe how this "Naturalist" has fitted his subject to his experiment in all particulars. He brings him into his service sickly, with wife and family, but owning a cottage and garden to start with, and, by implication, a pig; but he forgets that a man, sickly for want of sufficient sustenance (as he proves this man to have been), would not have been the owner of a cottage and a pig. Again, having brought his man to the full ripeness of his experiment, having made him become the owner of pigs, cows, and a whole flock of sheep, he *kills him*, like a true "Naturalist," to view the result, and then he gives us this notable display:—"After about six years' service, my honest, quiet, sober labourer died, leaving his wife and two children surviving: a third had recently died. We found him possessed of some money, though I *know not the amount*; *two fine hogs*, and a flock of *forty-nine good sheep*, many far advanced in *"lamb;"* to all which the conclusion and moral is,—*"and all this stock was acquired solely with the regular wages of ten shillings a week, in conjunction with the simple aids of rigid sobriety and economy, without a murmur, a complaint, or a grievance!"* There is no merit in not murmuring where there is neither complaint to make nor grievance to feel, you know, "Naturalist!" Ah! but that is not what you mean; you mean that, after this story, any man that has ten shillings a week (any *labouring man*) should not think of murmuring and complaining; for you have proved, like many others who have written and spoken upon it, that it is "all their own fault" that they are in want of food and in want of clothes; you obligingly furnish us with an instance, a case in point, which settles the matter, and the *Quarterly Review* has done its best to send you into every drawing-room and library in the country to promulgate your grateful discovery in natural science. Pity, too, you did not know the sum that A. B. died possessed



of! One would have thought that you, his benefactor, would be the very man to know it, and to have the distributing of it, or the *vesting* of it in savings-banks. And then, "forty-nine good sheep, *many far advanced in lamb!*" So, they were of all states and conditions; but—*forty-nine* sheep? The stock of a moderate farm! The man knows nothing of what he is writing about! he is evidently ignorant of the manner of keeping, feeding, and multiplying these animals; and this last-mentioned absurdity, put to that of the cow being "more difficult to maintain through the winter," shows an ignorance of the whole matter so gross, that one can attribute it to none but a man who has never contemplated it at all, and has never seen the animals unless through a stage-coach window, or obliquely, from a window in Half-moon-street, or some other street, Piccadilly.

In the absence, therefore, of proof of the truth of this story; till we are informed of the "*locus in quo*," the place where this happened which he tells us of, we doubt it entirely. But let us put down on paper what a man can get to live on for ten shillings at this time, dividing it into so much each day; let us be scrupulous to allow him a bare sufficiency for himself, a wife, and two young children, and then let us see how much money a man is likely to lay by to buy pigs, cows, and sheep.

	Per Day.		Per Week.	
	d.	s.	d.	s.
4lbs. of bread, a day ..	7½	..	3	6
1½lb. of bacon .....	9	..	5	6
1 pint of beer.....	1½	..	0	10½
¼lb. of soap in the week.....	0	..	1	½
			10	0

In this calculation we have taken the present prices, and as things have not, of late years, been much cheaper than they are now, ten shillings now will buy as much as it probably would in the time of A. B. And here the whole ten shillings is gone in a bare sufficiency of necessities. We defy the "Naturalist" to controvert this, and, therefore, again we express our great disgust at the attempt here made against the laborious, patient, unlettered, and there-

fore defenceless part of his countrymen, by a man who assumes a character that is very likely to give both currency and authority to his work.

Much more might be said upon the passage that we have quoted above, but we have already occupied too much of our space with it. Upon somewhat the same topic, however, we cannot help bringing in here a passage or two, from pages 131 and 132, which give additional proof of the malignity and folly of the writer of this book: "And every village boy with his cur detects the haunts of the poor hedgehog, and assuredly worries and kills him. *Killing everything and cruelty, are the common vices of the ignorant:*" And again, speaking of the horse, "The ass, probably and happily, is not a sensitive animal, but the poor horse no sooner becomes the property of *man in the lower walks of life*, than he commonly has his ears shorn off; his knees are broken, his wind is broken, his body is starved, his eyes —!! I fear, in *these grades of society*, mercy is only known by the name of cowardice, and compassion designated simplicity and effeminacy?" Verily, this "Naturalist" has found out amiable characteristics for his own species! The poor boys, the village boys, too, *each with his cur*, are heaped altogether that they may be smitten down by the anathema of this pious admirer of nature. In common justice to the boys, we cannot help reminding him, however, that he himself professes to have been a *sportsman*, and that, so long as the mangling and killing of pheasants, partridges, hares, rabbits, &c. &c., is to be eagerly and openly sought and practised by full-grown men and sober "naturalists" *as a sport*, the poor village boys may, surely, if they can bear the sight, be excused for worrying and killing so unsightly a little devil as the hedgehog. But our "Naturalist" swells into fury when he comes to the horse, "the property of *man in the lower walks of life*," and which walks with admirable rhetorical propriety quickly become "*grades*" in his hands,

that is so say, steps; our author finds that the moment the horse comes down to these, all the ills that horse flesh is heir to come upon him; cropped ("shorn," our author says) ears, broken knees, broken wind, and instead of eyes at all, a long dash and two marks of admiration! Terrible! one would think he believed in the migration of souls, and was afraid of becoming a horse. But, coolly, "Naturalist: would it answer the purpose of one of the "ignorant" in the "lower grades" to serve his horse so badly: would he break his knees, and his wind, and poke out his eyes, on purpose? And are you so ignorant, yourself, as not to know that it is those in the "upper grades" who break the knees, and do all the rest before the horse comes into the possession of your "man in the lower walks?" But you mention incidentally the ass, and "we thank thee for that word," for the ass is peculiarly the beast of burden of those in the "lower grades," and do we see asses cropped, or even docked; and much more, *nicked*; do we see them with broken knees, broken wind, and such eyes as it shocks your delicacy to describe? But enough. One word, however, on the word "ignorant:" no man is *ignorant* who knows his business, the business which he professes to know. Some men know more things and more important things than others, and, in proportion as these things are important, and the knowledge difficult to attain, the man ought to be revered and deemed learned who knows them; but no man who knows any science, or any art that is practically beneficial to the whole body of mankind, ought to be called ignorant, and it would have become one of your pretensions, "Naturalist" though you be, to be less forward in round assertions that nature has placed certain evil dispositions in the minds and hearts of distinct grades of society; it would have become a man of your parts and your piety to ponder a little before you made this frightful disclosure.

In page 17 an English labourer is

made to say "*his honour*," in page 30 the cottager is called "*the cotter*," in page 25, making hay is called "*saving hay*," and we find other expressions which make us conclude that the writer is of the sister kingdom. None the worse for that, unless we find that he has contemplated rags and famine in his own unfortunate country till his heart has become callous, and till he would not mind contemplating the same in ours.

In page 59, our author remarks that—"Trees in full foliage have long been noted as great attractors of humidity, and a young wych elm, in full leaf, affords a good example of this supposed power; but in the winter of the year, when trees are perfectly denuded, this faculty of creating moisture about them is equally obvious, though not so profusely. A strongly-marked instance of this was witnessed by me, when ascending a hill in the month of March. The weather had previously been very fine and dry, and the road in a dusty state; but a fog coming on, an ash tree, hanging over the road, was dripping with water so copiously, that the road beneath was in a puddle, when the other parts continued dry, and manifested no appearance of humidity."

In Mr. WHITE's *History of Selborne* may be seen the whole that is worth reading of our author's observations upon the matter which he prefaces above, and of which we have not room for more than the preface of either; we will, however, extract that from Mr. WHITE in order that they may be compared.

"In heavy fogs, on elevated situations especially, trees are perfect alembics; and no one that has not attended to such matters can imagine how much water one tree will distil in a night's time, by condensing the vapour, which trickles down the boughs, so as to make the ground below quite in a float. In *Newton-lane*, in *October, 1775*, on a misty day, a particular oak in leaf dropped so fast, that the cart-way stood in puddles, and the ruts ran with water,



though the ground in general was dusty. \* \* \* Trees in leaf have such a vast proportion more of surface than those that are naked, that, in theory, their condensations should greatly exceed those that are stripped of their leaves; but as the former imbibe also a great quantity of moisture, it is difficult to say which drip most." Pages 205, 206.

We have left ourselves so little room for quotations, that we must in most of our instances of plagiarism refer simply to the books. In page 130 of the "Naturalist," an account of the hedgehog, is made up from page 77 of WHITE and vol. 1. 134 of PENNANT, *Brit. Zool.*, excepting a particular account of the spines of the little animal, which may or may not be a copy from some other author. Pages 84 and 85 of "Naturalist" compare with pages 509 and 533 of WHITE. P. 118 compare with p. 71. STILLINGFLEET. *Tracts*. In p. 134, we have this account of the harvest mouse:—

"The harvest mouse (*Mus Messorius*) in some seasons is common with us, but, like other species of mice, varies much in numbers found. I have seen their nests as late as the middle of September, containing eight young ones, entirely filling the little interior cavity. These nests vary in shape, being round, oval, or pear-shaped, with a long neck, and are to be distinguished from those of any other mouse, by being generally suspended on some growing vegetable, a thistle, a bean-stalk, or some adjoining stems of wheat, with which it rocks and waves in the wind; but to prevent the young from being dislodged by any violent agitation of the plant, the parent closes up the entrance so uniformly with the whole fabric, that the real opening is with difficulty found."

In WHITE, page 33, we have a full description of this mouse in his 12th letter to Mr. PENNANT, who, in his *British Zoology*, gives us the same description in the very words of Mr. WHITE: namely,

"I have procured some of the mice

mentioned in my former letters, a young one and a female with young, both of which I have preserved in brandy. From the colour, shape, size, and manner of nesting, I make no doubt but that the species is nondescript. They are much smaller and more slender than the *Mus domesticus medius* of Ray; and have more of the squirrel or dormouse colour: their belly is white; a straight line along their sides divides the shades of their back and belly. They never enter into houses; are carried into ricks and barns with the sheaves; abound in harvest, and build their nests amidst the straws of corn above ground, and sometimes in thistles. They breed as many as eight at a litter, in a little round nest composed of the blades of grass or wheat. One of these nests I procured this autumn most artificially platted, and composed of the blades of wheat; perfectly round, and about the size of a cricket-ball; with the aperture so ingeniously closed, that there was no discovering to what part it belonged. It was so compact and well filled, that it could roll across the table without being discomposed, though it contained eight little mice, that were naked and blind."

And, in page 39, he says:—

"As to the mice, I have further to remark, that though they hang their nests for breeding up amidst the straws of the standing corn, above ground; yet I find that in winter, they burrow deep in earth, and make warm beds in grass: but their grand rendezvous seems to be in corn-ricks, into which they are carried at harvest."

Mr. PENNANT seems to have heard of this mouse only from Mr. WHITE, for he evidently takes his communication, and says that this animal abounds in Hampshire. The "Naturalist," however, finds it "common in some seasons with us." He gives us a graphic sketch of it and of its nest, and so far we are under obligation to him.

Page 145. The hair and fur of animals compare with Dr. DERHAM's *Physico-theology*, vol. 1. p. 314 note. Pages 151 to 153 about the migration of

birds is a confused jumble, which may be found better expressed in the several notes of WHITE, 139, 146, STILLINGFLEET, 108, and the appendix to PENNANT; all, except the hypothesis, that, the soft-billed birds migrate to England as a breeding-place for the sake of a *compounded food* for their young. This he supports in no rational way; gives us no reason to suppose that the mothers can find for their young here what they cannot find in other climates from which they come to us. It is an interesting subject, but one that requires to be elucidated by facts in conjunction with reasons, and not by loose suppositions. In the "Naturalist," compare pages 161 and 162 with WHITE 105, upon the hard life of the little insect-eating birds during our winters. In page 183, he says:

"I have repeatedly known districts, from which during the winter season every blackbird, thrush, gold and bullfinch, had been killed, yet in the ensuing spring observed their places filled by others, and the song in the grove, and nesting in the brake, as harmonious and as plentiful as usual. Many sportsmen know that killing down their game does not universally prevent a supply in the ensuing season."

It is a bold man that can so *positively* on the word of a "Naturalist," assert that he had repeatedly known every one of these several kinds of birds killed in the groves and brakes, even when so close about him: and we do not think that it is many sportsmen who do think that the killing of *all* their game is compatible with the usual stock of it: unless, indeed, that be next to none at all. The "Naturalist" is a boldasserter, and these facts are indisputably his own. In page 197, he gives us this amusing description of the assiduity of birds towards their young:

"It is a very amusing occupation, for a short time, to attend to the actions of a pair of swallows or martens, the family of which have left the nest, and settled upon some naked spray, or low bush in the field, the parents cruising around, and then returning

"with their captures to their young: the constant supply which they bring, the celerity with which it is given and received, and the activity and evolutions of the elder birds, present a pleasing example of industry and affection!"

But unfortunately, we had before read, in Mr. WHITE's book.

"The progressive method by which the young" (of swallows) "are introduced into life is very amusing: first, they emerge from the shaft with difficulty enough, and often fall down into the rooms below: for a day or so they are fed on the chimney-top, and then are conducted to the dead leafless bough of some tree, where, sitting in a row, they are attended with great assiduity, and may then be called *perchers*. In a day or two more they become *flyers*, but are still unable to take their own food; therefore, they play about near the place where the dams are hawking for flies; and, when a mouthful is collected, at a certain signal given, the dam and the nestling advance, rising towards each other, and meeting at an angle; the young one all the while uttering such a little quick note of gratitude and complacency, that a person must have paid very little regard to the wonders of Nature that has not often remarked this feat." P. 170.

In page 206 and 207, we find the *flycatcher* thus characterized:

"We have perhaps no bird more attached to peculiar situations than the grey flycatcher (*Muscicapa Gris-la*); one pair, or the descendants, frequent year after year the same hole in the wall, or the same branch on the vine or the plum. \* \* \* This flycatcher delights in eminences. The naked spray of a tree, or projecting stone in a building, or even a tall stick in the very middle of the grass-plot, is sure to attract its attention, as affording an uninterrupted view of its winged prey; and from this it will be in constant activity a whole summer's day, capturing its food, and returning to swallow it."

In WHITE, p. 104.:



"The flycatcher is, of all our summer birds, the most mute and the most familiar; it also appears the last of any. It builds in a vine, on a sweet-briar, against the wall of a house, or in the hole of a wall, or on the end of a beam or plate, and often close to the post of a door where the people are going in and out all day long."

And in p. 28 of WHITE,—

"There is one circumstance characteristic of this bird which seems to have escaped observation, and that is, it takes its stand on the top of some stake or post, from whence it springs forth on its prey, catching a fly in the air, and hardly ever touching the ground, but returning still to the same stand for many times together."

As far as our own observation goes, the stake out in the "*very middle of the grass-plot*," is the least likely of all places for the flycatcher: for there are the fewest of the winged insects on which it feeds. Under a willow overhanging a rivulet, and on a post or stake in the bank or hedge in this situation, we have observed this little bird very active as WHITE describes, swinging round in a very narrow circle, apparently without doing more than open its wings, and seeming to catch something every time.

The thrush is described by the "Naturalist" in pages 210 and in 249 and 250; and the passages may be found in WHITE, pages 190 and 480; but we have already gone so far beyond what we intended, that we cannot quote the long passages, and have scarcely room enough left for a short one or two that we cannot but point out.

In bold assertions our author abounds, and the following is a good specimen; but even here we shall find that he has foundation for what he says, and the astounding anecdote is clearly nothing more than an out-bidding of WHITE, whom he seems to think he has copied long enough. We take it from p. 248, where, speaking of the bunting, he says:

"It could hardly be supposed that this bird, not larger than a lark, is capable of doing serious injury; yet I

"this morning witnessed a rick of barley, standing in a detached field, *entirely stripped of its thatching*, which this bunting effected by seizing the end of the straw, and deliberately drawing it out, to search for any grain the ear might yet contain; the base of the rick being entirely surrounded by the straw, one end resting on the ground, the other against the *mow*!" (mow!), "as it slid down from the summit, and regularly placed, as if by the hand; and so completely was the thatching pulled off, that the immediate removal of the corn became necessary."

To match this story exactly, one must have another such "Naturalist;" but we will do our best to keep him in countenance. In WHITE, p. 106, we find:

"The great titmouse, driven by stress of weather, much frequents houses, and in deep snows, I have seen this bird, while it hung with its back downwards (to my no small delight and admiration), draw straws lengthwise from out the eaves of thatched houses, in order to pull out flies that were concealed between them, and that in such numbers that they quite defaced the thatch, and gave it a ragged appearance."

The water newt, page 316, compare with WHITE, pages 50 and 58. The earth-worm, p. 343, compare with WHITE, 216. In page 366, he says that in the year 1827, the leaves of the sloe, whitethorn, crab, and some of the orchard trees, were completely devoured by caterpillars, and then he tells us, which we really cannot believe, that—

"The chief singularity in all this was the appearance of the sloe-bush, all the foliage being consumed by insects, or crisped away by severe winds, leaving the sprays profusely covered with the small young fruit, *perfectly uninjured, and proceeding in its growth*; so that, by the time the foliage was renewed in August, it had obtained its usual size. This was the case, too, with the crab, and some of the orchard fruits, presenting the unusual sight of fruit growing on the boughs *without leaves*!"

We have frequently witnessed the devastations of caterpillars in this way, but have invariably found, and always heard, that the pest never arrives to such a height but a total failure of crop may be expected. One would think that a "Naturalist," an "investigator," would have had the precise date of these occurrences, and then we should probably have found this work done so early in the spring that the young setting fruit have been as much the food of the caterpillar as the leaf, and that, which is generally the case, all was eaten off at the same time.

As we said when we began this notice, the book is a hash made up out of the writings of real naturalists, and we think just the opposite of what is thought by the reviewer when he says that it does not "interfere with the *History of Selborne*;" for a large part of it is palpably taken from that unassuming and amusing work, in which we have the name of the author, are brought almost into his company and that of his correspondents, and cannot but give implicit credit to all that he affirms; in which the language is as unaffected as the writer's ways, and in which we are never offended by a coxcombical phrase from the beginning to the end. In this respect, how different is the author of the "little unpretending volume" so puffed off by the *Quarterly Review*! To take one instance: he has stumbled upon the lucky discovery that the word *obnoxious* is not commonly used in its strict classical sense, so he must use it properly, and he plies us with it constantly throughout his book: thus (page 148) "When we 'consider the many casualties to which 'old birds are *obnoxious* from their 'tameness,' &c. : and in p. 343, "Lit-  
"tle *obnoxious* to injury as this garden  
"snail appears to be," &c. In short, we see nothing in this little volume to admire, except the paper, the print, and the plates (for, of the latter there are eleven very good ones) all to be attributed to the publisher, Mr. Murray; the only thing we have to say with respect to whom, is, that we wish he had not been *certainly* the publisher, and *possibly*

the proprietor, of this work as well as of the *Quarterly Review* which recommends it so strongly to the public.

## THE LEADING NEWSPAPER PRESS.

(From Cobbett's Magazine.)

### THE EXAMINER.

GENERALLY speaking, the *Examiner* is an excellent paper, both as to manner and matter; but it evidently proceeds upon the belief, that the great changes which are necessary in this country, could be brought about by gentle means, if the holders of the reins of power were sincerely desirous of seeing those changes effected. This is, doubtless, the reason why we find the talents of the editor almost continually employed upon matters which we consider of minor importance when put in comparison with those on which the permanent interests of the country depend. The *Examiner* is entitled to especial approbation on account of all that part of it which is independent of politics. As a *weekly newspaper*, it contains the best information, conveyed in the best way. Its literary part is performed with most ability and most genuine taste. As a source of mere amusement, it is far more rational than any of the rest; and, while it is never wanting in entertainment, it never condescends, in its representations of life, to bring Merry-Andrew or Jack-Pudding on the stage.

### THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

We are afraid that this paper must be classed with the *Examiner*. There is an evident affinity between the minds of the conductors of the two. The *Morning Chronicle* has, indeed, along with the *Examiner*, supported the cause of reform both honestly and powerfully. Honour, therefore, to whom honour is due. And, as the *Morning Chronicle* will, we fear, soon find that the present men do not intend to propose the measures indispensable for our full relief, we are not without hope of seeing its energies, which are great, directed to



the accomplishment of those further reforms which the declarations of the Ministers have made necessary. This paper is eminently prone to abstract theory, and philosophical speculations. Though it be true, that where there is *smoke* there will be *fire* also, we do, in this case, frequently find ourselves involved in the one without any flame from the other bursting forth to enlighten our darkness. The editor, as a wit, is sometimes happily sarcastic; as a man of reflection, he is not less sagacious, so long as he is content to explore his proper element. See him out of that, and, though sometimes strikingly correct, he is, more commonly, strangely erroneous. Like all divers in the deep, he is apt to miss the precious object he plunges for: the *Chronicle's* pearl, when brought ashore, but too often turns out to be not worth a pea.

#### THE MORNING HERALD.

The *Herald* is liked by many persons, because it is "a thorn in the side" of the *Times*; not only as a rival for *profit*, but because it frequently performs the easy task of exposing the contradictions and absurdities of that paper. As to its *politics*, if the writer knows what they are, he has taken care (perhaps less through *art* than *innocence*) to keep the secret to himself. He deals a great deal, in general phrases, on the duties of governments, &c. &c., but is at present entirely undecided as to any particular side or party. We should say that his ponderous columns would lean towards the side of the Conservatives, if that party had not entirely *destroyed* itself. That destruction, however, does not necessarily exclude the probability of his Conservative bent: though the impetus of his valour be not of that kind which made Bojardo's hero continue to fight after he himself was slain, the *Herald's* powers of perceiving are such that it may consistently cry "Let live!" in defence of others *defunct*. This paper, as respects comparative number in *words* and *thoughts*, appears to be about the extreme opposite of *modum in parvo*. The original cause of preference in its favour consisted in

that extension of corporeal *length* and *breadth* which afterwards gave the newspapers the name of "broad-sheet." Its *thickness*, of a purely spiritual kind, was always unbounded. The *Morning Herald*, we remember, first attracted its modern readers by a series of *police reports*. They were too taking with a certain class of people not to ensure a sale. Our respect for civility in language prevents us from expressing all the disgust those "reports" excited in us. The great want in the *Herald* is of something to keep *interest* alive. In this it is more deficient than any other publication we know. If you ever by chance meet anything in the *Morning Herald* to rouse you above the medium of your spirits, its leaden "leader" is sure to contain other matter of weight under which you must, unless naturally very buoyant, be depressed to the bottom of their scale.

#### THE TIMES.

As this paper always makes it a point to be on tolerable terms with "the powers that be," it is, of course, generally more or less informed as to what is *hatching*. Thus we find it just now putting forth its *feelers* upon the subject of *Church Reform*; we find it proclaiming that the reform is to be of the most searching kind. This is to satisfy the clamorous for abolition of tithes, and to make an impression favourable to its patrons, as the advocates of reform; but as it really wishes to prevent all reform, in order to conciliate those who profit by abuse, it announces that the *rabble* (that is, the *working people*) will be disappointed, for that no diminution of the total amount of the church revenue will be made. Even in a matter of religion, in which the souls of the people are concerned, the *Times*, as in all others, thinks alone about that big *body* which a repeal of the stamp law would quickly reduce to a natural size. The *Times* generally contrives to have two articles on the same subject, the one conveniently contradicting the other; so that upon any subsequent emergency either can be referred to as the case may require. *Proteus* has long

been its hackneyed appellation. Protean it is. Yet, in one respect, the *anonymous* monster differs essentially from the fabulous:

“ — neque est te fallere cuiquam ”

must be said with exceptions. Deep as it is in the study to deceive, the old *Times* is not quite proof against deception. So it knows. With that caution which grows out of the experience of harm arising from rashness, this knowing one takes the double care not to venture too far a-head, not to be left in the lurch. Hence you find it for ever *treading on your heels with its toes*, or, *on your toes with its heels*; if it is sometimes sidelong, that only happens while it is *wriggling its way round, backwards or forwards*. All at once the *Times* slipped in front as a “Radical;” but back it soon dropped again to its position a-heel, inventing, in the course of transit, “*Ultra-Radical*,” a term by which to *save its right* of making another shift! *Faith, Hope, and Charity*, seem to be the cardinal objects of its aversion. It joins all that are rising into power; betrays all that are declining. Like the false credit whence it has obtained its importance, it is “*strength in the beginning, and weakness in the end*.” There is hardly an atrocity that it has not applauded, nor one of those with whom it has been accomplice in crime whose tortures it would not aggravate at the day of punishment. It is a swaggering bully, the proudest to be in your train till misfortune meets you, but the surest to decamp when it sees you arrested; and lucky are you, though deserted, if the movement of the backslider be not announced by a *back-handed blow*. Professing to deprecate what it loves to do, it is the first to call “Murder!” though the first to commit it. Though having nothing of that ardour of pursuit which sometimes leads the conscientious astray in the cause of right, it has no sort of hesitation to do wrong, providing *that be certainly acceptable*: the most cool to propound an argument, the quickest to countenance a measure, the most anxious to urge the necessity, for a spilling of blood. Though never

*sanguine*, still *always sanguinary*. If, most especially, there be some poor creature whose only hopes are placed in the expectation of a fair trial, and whom its cunning looks upon as *likely to die*; then there is an alacrity about the *Times*, a freedom of action, a disposition to dispatch, a gladness and a going to work in good earnest, which do not commonly belong to it. It *then* anticipates, by its own conduct, the worst that others can possibly have in design; takes the lead, with impatient delight, towards that to which human nature proceeds with slowness and a shudder; not satisfied to leave the law to take its course, it forces its way into the dismal cell, fixes its claws on the defenceless accused, lugs him forth, and, cursing and kicking, and spitting venom at all who would interpose, sticks him up on its own frightful gibbet (the unwarranted Jack Ketch!), before even *speedy justice* has had time to consider whether he be guilty or innocent. It would be too long to say all the *Times* is like. Thus much, however is *like the Times*; and what a picture, O sweet Mercy, however imperfect, it is!

#### THE TRUE SUN.

We sincerely hope that this honest paper will not be suffered to become one of the “*brave, alas! in vain*.” If it had done no other good, it would have done enough in showing, as it has, by its struggles with death, what a truly *deadly* tax is that of the stamp. To think, that the paper, above all others, which *every reformer* would like to read, should, in these times of reform, be nearly obliged to relinquish a hold which it ought, *for our own sakes* to have on us! But, as it is with the *able and industrious poor*, so it is with those *friends* of theirs, whose efforts are made through the press. Friends and befriended, however, will both soon find a relief; a ministry of “*reformers*” never can discover reasons for the continuing of a law which has, *more than any one other*, promoted the abuses which have required this reform. The *True Sun* is ably written. We seldom read any-



thing in it that we can object to. If objection ever be, *motive* in the writer is, at all events, never questioned by the reader. There is no affectation to be seen in it, nor any half-hidden falsehoods giving rise to suspicion.

#### THE STANDARD.

This is the high-*Tory* paper. We are, nevertheless, not without a liking for the *Standard*, because its readers find in it what everybody likes, a great deal of cleverness. The editor has too much sense to employ it as he does, and be, at the same time, *sincere*: it is apparent, that his real convictions are, upon most points of importance, pretty nearly the very reverse of what he says. The *Standard's* writing is not, as some think, of a merely superficial order, and he is, certainly, the most generally engaging, the most straight to the mark, sprightly, and humorous, of them all. In the race he undertakes to run, he is, now and then, necessarily driven to make desperate *bolts* from the course which true logic marks out. We have often laughed to see him when he is obliged to take notice of a *sound argument* with which he would fain have nothing to do. Pinched between the strict parallels of a syllogism, like a dog with a cleft stick, he does not, however, run off as common curs do in such cases, but manages to claim some honour from the disgrace by the sportive mode in which he deals with his difficulty. The *Standard*, moreover, is endowed with one negative blessing, which, now-a-days, is a *great* one. He never wears out your patience before he has disposed of the subject to which he draws your attention; never has a *dull* article.

#### THE COURIER.

If you would know what ability and what views are to be found in the *Courier*, you have but to consider what are those of the existing government itself. If you are acquainted with the latter, you need not look into the *Courier* to see what that paper is. This is the *hack*, which each succeeding administration bristles and saddles at its own convenience, and with which each has "a

ride;" and when the rider gets off, not "a tie" of any kind is needed, with this nag, who is so well broken in to his business as to be safely let loose till the next cavalier is astride.

#### THE GLOBE.

Good or bad, you have nothing *original* here. Observe the *sexflua flumina* of the *Times* for one week through, look in the waters of each murky stream, take notice of the objects borne along in the morning's flood, turgid with what the elements of mischief have contributed to it during the preceding night; turn to the *Globe* of each evening following, and you will see that this is, at best, but a *branch* of the great over-swollen river. But "*satius est fontes petere quam sectari rivulos*" is a good maxim; if you must watch any such dirty waters at all, you may as well confine your inspection altogether to those of the one they first come from. The *Globe*, then, is the same, only in a smaller way, as the *Times*. The contents of its cup are derived from the dregs of the other one's urn; its *bowl-dish* is filled by a shake-up of his *bucket*.

#### From the LONDON GAZETTE,

FRIDAY, FEB. 22, 1833.

#### INSOLVENT.

GARLAND, GEORGE, Petworth, Sussex, innkeeper.

#### BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

MYERS, MYER, Birmingham, factor.

WRIGHT, JOHN, Liverpool, silk mercer.

#### BANKRUPTS.

CLARK, W. A., Bishopsgate-street, wine-merchant.

EVANS, J., Haverfordwest, baker.

JAMES, T., otherwise ROLLAND, Walcot, Somersetshire, letter of horses and gigs.

MAY, G., Evesham, Worcestershire, bookseller.

NEWBOLD, W., Birmingham, leather-seller.

PIERCY, E., Titchborne-street, Golden-sq., carver.

RICH, G., Curzon-street, May-fair, tailor.

RUTLAND, T., Nottingham, coach-maker.

SANDERS, S., Totness, Devonshire, coach-builder.

SIMSON, J. M., Frating, Essex, cattle-jobber.

WINGFIELD, E. J., Pontypool, Monmouthshire, tavern-keeper.

TUESDAY, FEB. 26, 1833.

#### BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

LEADBEATER, J. and J. BARLOW, Manchester, cabinet-makers.

WOOLBERT, J. H., Russell-square, jeweller.

#### BANKRUPTS.

BENNETT, E., Merstham, Surrey, smith.

BROWN, C., Briggs, Lincolnshire, chemist.

CARDWELL, T., Manchester, merchant.

CLARKE, W., Worcestershire, builder.

DEFFURN, T., Soho, corn-dealer.

GALGER, J., Beaminster, Dorsetshire, grocer.

GREAVES, H., Leicester, grocer.

GREENLEY, D. jun., Goswell-st., victualler.

GUNNING, W. B., Egham, Surrey, bricklayer.

HARRISON, J. S., Bath, picture-dealer.

LOCKIER, D., Brighton, victualler.

MUCKLOW, J., Birmingham, stamper.

PINE, J., jun., Devonport, victualler.

TINSLAY, G., Portman-square, victualler.

TOPHAM, R., Dock-head, Bermondsey, linen-draper.

WHITE, G. N., Albany-road, coal-merchant.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

STEPHEN, G., Dundee, ironmonger.

#### LONDON MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, CORN-EXCHANGE, Feb. 25.—

The supplies of Wheat from Kent and Essex, and especially from Suffolk, were moderate, although the stands were tolerably well filled, owing to the samples that had come to hand during Friday and Saturday. The quality of many of the runs were damp and rough, particularly those from Essex. Fine descriptions continued scarce, and were in demand at fully Monday's currency. All secondary parcels, and those out of condition, were difficult to quit, though they might have been purchased on lower terms, and at the termination of the market only a limited clearance had been effected. Old Wheats, both English and Foreign, met with inquiry, and were firm at former rates. In bonded Corn no business transacted.

The show of barley, with the addition of last week's arrivals added to this morning's supplies, was large. Fine bright qualities were in request at the top quotations, but stained descriptions as well as distilling and grinding lots, hung very heavily on hand, and were almost nominal in value.

Malt sustained no improvement either in demand or price.

The receipts of Oats since Friday have been large. The article experienced a slow, dull sale, at rather worse prices than this day week.

Beans were in good supply, and extremely dull, and full 1s. cheaper than on Monday.

Peas heavy sale; boilers at a decline of 1s. and Maple at 1s. to 2s. per quarter.

In Flour no alteration. The principal country markets, by the advices received this morning, appeared to have assumed a firmer tone, and although an immediate improvement was not anticipated, yet in many instances the prevailing opinion seemed to be, that the quotations have attained their minimum.

Wheat .....	54s. to 60s.
Rye .....	32s. to 34s.
Barley .....	21s. to 23s.
— fine .....	30s. to 32s.
Peas, White .....	30s. to 34s.
— Boilers .....	36s. to 40s.
— Grey .....	30s. to 34s.
Beans, Small .....	—s. to —s.
— Tick .....	28s. to 30s.
Oats, Scotch Potato .....	22s. to 24s.
— Feed .....	13s. to 15s.
Flour, per sack .....	48s. to 50s.

#### PROVISIONS.

Bacon, Middles, new, —s. to —s. per cwt.

— Sides, new ... —s. to —s.

Pork, India, new ... 125s. 0d. to —s.

— Mess, new ... 72s. 6d. to —s. per barrel

Butter, Belfast ... 80s. to 82s. per cwt.

— Carlow ... 76s. to 86s.

— Cork ... 75s. to 78s.

— Limerick ... 75s. to 76s.

— Waterford ... 68s. to 76s.

— Dublin ... 68s. to 78s.

Cheese, Cheshire ... 54s. to 74s.

— Gloucester, Double ... 50s. to 62s.

— Gloucester, Single ... 48s. to 52s.

— Edam ... 40s. to 48s.

— Gouda ... 40s. to 48s.

Hams, Irish ... 50s. to 60s.

#### SMITHFIELD.—Feb. 25.

This day's supply of Beasts was, for that of a Lent Monday, moderately good; but the supply of sheep, Calves, and Porks was limited. Trade, owing to advanced prices being pretty generally and stiffly demanded, was, throughout, very dull. With Beef and Mutton at an advance of 2d.; Veal at a depression of from 4d. to 6d. per stone; with Pork at Friday's quotations.

About two fifths of the Beasts appeared to be Scots and Norfolk home-breeds, chiefly from Norfolk, with a few from Essex, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire; about one-fifth short-horned Oxen and Steers, with a few short-horned Cows and Heifers, principally from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire; and the remaining fifth about equal numbers of Devons and Welsh runts, with, perhaps, about 100 Herefords, mostly from the western and midland districts; with about 100 Sussex Beasts, as many Town's-end Cows, a few Staffords, &c.



A full moiety of the sheep were new Leicesters, of the South Downs and white-faced Leicesters, in the proportion of about two of the former to five of the latter; about an eighth South Downs, and the remaining three-eighths, about equal numbers of polled Norfolks, Kents, Kentish half-breds, old Leicesters, and old Lincolns; with a few pens of horned Norfolks, horned and polled Scotch and Welch sheep, horned Dorsets, &c.  
 Hens, 2,522; sheep, 13,880; calves, 96; pigs, 110.

MARK-LANE.—Friday, March 1.

The arrivals this week are moderate. The prices remain the same as on Monday, with but little business doing.

#### THE FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Cons. Ann.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$

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